Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1826. No. 1863.

Bombay Education SOCIETY.

ON Sunday morning next, a Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. E. MAINWARING, and after the Sermon a Collectiou will be made for the benefit of the Education Society.

On Wednesday next the 22d Instant, the Annual General Meeting of the Education Society will be held at St. Thomas's Church at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

The Honourable the Governor in the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 14th, 1826. (2)

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the years 1826-27 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Meadow Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
8th February 1826.

ના ફે ર • ખ ખ ર *

આ • લખેઆથી • ખબર • આ પીકિયજે • શ્રી • મુમખઇ • શેફેરની • ફ દમાંનાં • ઘેરોનાં • ટાકશ • બાબત • શને • ૧૮૨૬ તથા • ૧૮૨૭ નું • દફતર • મીશતર • નોટંનશાફે બ • જે • હાલ • ટાકશનાં • પછશા • વ શ્રલ • કરેછે • તેને • હાકીશમાં • શ્રી • ક્રોટ • મયે • કરંગીનાં • દેવલને • ૨૧ ને • ઉઘાકું • રાખુછે • આજ • દંનથી • માશ • ૧ કિક • શ્રધી • જેકોઇને • તપાશવું • હોકે • તો • નાંકાં • જાઇને • તપાશે • ને • કે • બાબે • પોતાનો • અરજ • કરવો • હોકે તો • તે • મુદત માં • કરે * મુદત • પછે • શાંભલવાનો • નકી *

ના ૮ મી • ફેબરવારી • ૧૮૨૬

બી • નોટંન *

પીશ • જુરાતીશાનાં • કલા ક *

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 16th Instant, and two following days,

THE MODERN

Household Furniture

&c.

BELONGIMG TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

DAVID MALCOLM Esq.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN NESBIT'S LANE, BYCULLAH.

VIZ.

SILVER and Plated Ware, Elegant and Richly Cut Glass Ware, Blue Dinner Service, China Breakfast Set, Chandeliers, Argand and Vase Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Books, a stock of Wines, the quality of the first description; &c. &c.

And if not previously disposed of by private bargain, a full toned Grand Piano Forte, with spare strings, by Broadwood.

A neat Landaulet, a Handsome Barouchette and a pair of Horses with Harness, a Shigrampoe, very light, for one horse, and two Saddle Horses.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses (if not previously sold) will be put up at 1 o'clock on the first day's sale, and at 12 o'clock on the second day, the sale of the Wine and Beer will commence. Sale each day will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Property may be viewed from Monday next the 13th Instant. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission some Prime Salt Provisions, the produce of Deggah Farm, expressly commissioned.

Beef and Mutton Hams...	2	small kegs.
Hogs' Chops and Mutton Bacon,.....	1	do.
Streaky Bacon,.....	2	do.
Fawn Hams.....	1	do.
Humps,.....	1	do.
Bullocks' Tongues, and Sheeps' do.....	1	do.
Sausages of kinds,.....	3	do.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
RACE STAND,
AT BOMBAY
TO-MOROW THURSDAY the 16th Instant
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
THE
RACING STUD
OF
E. E. ELLIOT, ESQ.

THE Sale to commence at half past 4 o'clock P. M. The Terms of which may be known by application to HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A Field officer's Tent as Good as new Price Rs. 400
A Single Poled Tent, Rowty and necessary Tent, nearly new Rs. 250

Meadows Street, 15th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A PAIR of Second hand double barrelled Pistols, with flint Locks by Parker ..... Rs. 200
A pair of Single barrelled Ditto by Dudly.....200
A pair of Detonating Pistols by Hall 200
A Double barrelled Gun with percussion Locks by Cantello....Rs 400

Meadows Street, 15th Feb. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A QUANTITY of Fresh Europe Hams lately imported per Brig Catharine.

A L S O

A few Casks of Europe Biscuits and dried Apples.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Effects of the late Lieutenant Colonel BAKER will take place on Monday the 27th of March instead of Monday the 20th Instant as advertised in the COURIER of Saturday last.

N. B. Notice will be given prior to the Furniture &c. being on view.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER PRINSEP in the business formerly carried on under the Firm of PRINSEP AND CO. having ceased this day, the same will hereafter be conducted by Mr. THOMAS F. RANKEN and Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS the late partner of Mr. PRINSEP, under the firm of RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 1st February 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX.....	Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....		850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....		20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....		22
Claret ditto.....		45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....		20
Cherry Brandy.....		26
Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.		
Superior old Sherry in butts..Rs.		700
Ditto in bottles.....		20
Barsac.....		20
Vin de Grave.....		15
Serceal in Pints per Dozen.....		20
Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,		
White.....		60
Pink.....		60

Bombay, 15th February 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER, and Co. of Calcutta will continue drawing on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL, and Co. of London until further notice.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MR. ROBERT DIROM, has been authorized to Sign our Firm "per procuration" from this date.

SHOTTON AND CO.

Bombay, 7th February 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all Persons indebted to the Estate of GILBERT MELVILLE, late a Captain in the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry on this Establishment deceased, are requested to pay the same to DAVID SETON, Esq one of the Executors of the said deceased, and all Persons who have claims on the same are requested to make them known to the said Executor without delay.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1826.

A. F. DE CONCEIÇAÒ

HAS for sale on Commission Young's Latin Dictionary, Lemprier's Classical Ditto, Walt's Improvement of Mind, Tegg's youngman's Book of Knowledge, Brooke's Gazetteer 1823, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary 1822, Prior's Voyages Plates, Mickle's Lusiad of Camoen's 2 vols. Ovid's Art of Love, Kelly's Book-keeping, Conversation on Political Economy, Bonny castle's Arithmetic, Sculffe's Grammar of English Language, Baldwin's Phanteon Plates, M. T. Ciceroni's Usum Delpnini, Ovid's Matamaporsean Usum Delph. Virgilius, M. T. Officis, Latin Testament by Biza, Malcolm's Central India 2 vols. Paul's letters to his Kinsfolks, Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolks 3 vols. Edinburgh Practice of Physic 5 vols. Omeara's Napoleon's Exile 2 vols, Eschyli Tragidiæ by Schuty in Greek and Latin 2 vols, Paris in 1802 and 1814, by Revd. Shepperd Buchanan on a Colonial Ecclesiastical Establishment, Life of Ditto by Pearson 2 vols. &c. &c.

No. 1, Bake House Lane, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

MESSRS. SPRAGUE AND CO.

BEG to inform the Medical Gentlemen of the Presidency, and the Public, that they have just received a supply of SULPHATE OF QUININE.

The powers of this important Medicine are, it is believed, known to the Profession in India scarcely more than by report. Messrs. S. & Co. hope, therefore, that the present opportunity will not be allowed to pass, without giving the Article the trial to which its very high reputation in Europe undoubtedly entitles it.

Price, per bottle containing an Ounce, 45 Rupees.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with Cash, or a reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of DHUNJEE HURRYBHOY late of Bombay Banian Merchant deceased, be granted to HEMRAZ HURRYDASS a Principal Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th February 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR

(2)

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • હીનદુ • યંનજી • હરીભા
ઈ • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નો • વેપારી • હતો •
ફ • યાણીનાં • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખ
તીઆર • નામું • લેવા • શારૂ • ફ • મરના
રનો • માંગનાર • હેમરાજ • હરીદાશે •
શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શ્રપરીમ • કોરટ •
આવ • જુદીકેટરમાં • અરજ • કીધી
હ્યે • મરને • મલે • ફ • વારશાતે • શરવે
લોકો • હેનાં • વાબશાતા • કિરોનતેનાં
ઓને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

તા ° ૧૫ મી • ફેબરવારી • ૧૮૨૬

બરોન • કોરટનો • વકીલ •

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

For Passage to England,
THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,
600 TONS,
Capt. Wm. Heathorn,
To Sail on or Before the 20th March,

THIS Ship has been Elegantly fitted up while in Calcutta and any Medical Gentleman proceeding to Europe who wouldundertake the Professional duties on board will be liberally treated with. —Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

For Passage to England,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

LADY EAST,
OF 650 TONS BURTHEN
A. Talbert,
COMMANDER,

BEING hourly expected from China, will sail for London in all March and touch on the Malabar Coast. This Ship is expressly fitted up for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1826.

For Sale
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT AMAROODEEN bin BAPOO MAHOMED EBRAMJITTAKER, Moreman, has Sold his vacant Ground, situated without the Town walls near Two Brab Trees' Street; any Person or Persons having any Claim or Demand on the said Ground, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to SALAWOODEEN AURAEE living at or near Goramulla Street, within 14 Days, or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated 15th Feb. 1826.

જાહેર• ખબર *

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીયિને•

મુશલમાંન• આમરૂન• બીન•

બાપુ•મહમદ• ઇબરાંમ• જીતેકર•

કિ•યણીકિ•પોતાંની•ખાલી•જગો•

વેચાતી•આપીછે* કિ•જગો•બા

ફેરફોટ•બે•ટારનાં•રશતા•આગા

લછે•કિ•ઉપર•ફરેક•લોક•અથવા

લોકોનો•દાવો•પોહોચતો•હોઈ•તો

તે•યણી•અથવા•યણીઓઈ•આ

જથી• દીન• ૧૪ ની• મુદતમો•

શાલાઉદીન•બીન• અવરાબનને•

જાહેરકરે•ઠેકાંણું• ગોરામુલાનાં•

મોહોલામો•કિ•મુદત•ઉપરાંત•કો

ઇ•દાવો•કશે•નો• તેહનો•દાવો•ક

બુલ•કરશેનહી*

તા૦ ૧૫ મી•ફેબરવારી• ૧૮૨૬

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1826. No. 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2ND FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 46 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the accommodation of the remittance List to the Officers and Men of the Poona auxiliary Horse.

No. 47 of 1826.—Lieutenant F. Mc'Gillivray of the Engineers is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 48 of 1826.—An Order by the Officer in Command of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry dated Camp Mhow. 15th December 1825, appointing Cornet W. Ottley to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Urquhart on duty at Cawnpoor, is confirmed.

N. 49 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Mayne of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry and Deputy Quarter Master General of the army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation agreeably to the Regulations; and is permitted to retain his situation as Deputy Quarter Master General to the date of his embarkation on the Ship Lonach.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors the services of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne for an uninterrupted period of twenty six years in this country, during the last sixteen years of which he has held the situations of Assistant Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General, and has been attached to the troops employed in the Deccan.

Lieutenant Colonel Mayne's services in the Field were noticed in General Orders of the 13th of March 1818 by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop as meriting his thanks and applause.

The following appointments are sanctioned consequent upon the return of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne to Europe.

General Staff of the Army.

General A. Morse Assistant Quarter Master General to be Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army with the official rank of Major vice Mayne.—To have effect from the sailing of the Ship Lonach.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1826.

No. 50 of the 1826.—In reference to the 5th paragraph of the General Order of the 1st Ultimo, in which it was stated that the age for admission into the Native Medical School would be hereafter prescribed, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the qualifications required in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of that General Order will be considered sufficient without reference to the age of the candidate for admission.

2d. In addition to the Certificate of qualification to be granted to students before entering on public employment by the 26th paragraph of the General Order, an honorary reward in money or books or a medal will be granted to pupils, who may particularly distinguish themselves by superior proficiency and good conduct at the medical Shool.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1826.

No. 51. of 1826.—Captain J. T. Osborne of the 1st Bombay European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 52. of 1826.—A Regimental order by Major Gerrans in Command of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry dated Camp near Ahmedabad 27th December 1825, directing Lieutenant Hancok of that Regiment upon rejoining from Furlough to Europe, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages from the 1st Instant, until the return of the Regimental Interpreter absent on sick certificate. and to relieve Lieutenant Fortune of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion from officiating as Interpreter, is confirmed by Government.

No. 53 of 1826.—Major W. H. Stanley of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Madras on his private affairs for three months from the date of his embarkation at Malwan.

No. 54 of 1826,—The following appointments are sanctioned in the Pay Department. Captain W. Henderson to be paymaster to the Poonah division of the Army vice James.

Captain R. Meldrum of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy paymaster to the Poonah Division of the Army vice Henderson.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1826.

No. 55 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it necessary to explain with reference to the General Orders of the 12th of May 1824 that no officer is to be appointed a second or Marhatta Interpreter to any Regiment except that to which he belongs, nor shall an Interpreter be appointed to a wing of a Regiment otherwise than as spcified in the General Orders of the 8th of September last, and that in no cases are Interpreters to be appointed to small details serving with Regiments, which have Interpreters whether in Garrison or in the Field, it being the duty of all Interpreters to officiate at General, Garrison and Line Courts Martial, on Courts of Enquiry, and to perform any service which may be required of them by the Commanding Officer of the Troops where they may be employed, without any additional allowances.

In the event of a number of small details, amounting in the aggregate to five hundred men or upwards, being left at a station without an Interpreter, the appointment of an Officer to perform these duties is authorized.

An order by Major Sale dated "Camp Kaira Sunday 2d October 1825." appointing Lieutenant Yeadell of the Artillery to act as Interpreter to the native details, is confirmed.

No. 56 of 1826.---Lieutenant John Liddell of the 23d Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the 16th August last, the date of his departure from Bombay to sea on sick certificate.

No. 57 of 1826.---The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. B. Taylor to the charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Surveying ship Discovery.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1826.

No. 58 of 1826.---Lieutenant J. Hawkins of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry is appointd staff Officer to a Detachment of that Regiment ordered to Guzerat from Bhewndy from the 24th of January. last.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1826.

No. 59 of 1826.---Captain C. Newport of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry and first class assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for a period of 18 months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1826.

No. 60 of 1826.---The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Black to the Charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Amherst, and that officer is directed to join that Vessel with the least possible delay.

No. 61 of 1826---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce in General Orders that remittances to Europe on account of the estates of Commissioned Officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Service serving on this Establishment, are to be drawn until further Orders at Is | 11½d the Sicca Rupee calculated as usual at 350 Bombay Rupees per 325 Siccas.

No. 62 of 1826---An order by the Officer Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab dated Camp at Kattallee 10th December 1825, placing Captain Watts of the 1st Bombay European Regiment in charge of the Commissariat attached to the troops of the Bombay Establishment with that Force, is confirmed.

No. 63 of 1826.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieutenant S. Hennell of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry to be Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 10th Feb. 1826.

No. 64 of 1826.---The undermentioned Officers are allowed Furloughs to Europe on sick certificate, for three years from the date of their respective embarkations.

Captain G. C. Taylor of the 2d European Regiment, Lieutenant H. Cooke of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.. 30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

A report is in circulation, of intelligence having been received from Constantinople in direct contradiction to the ac-

counts, which had lately been the source of exultation to the advocates of freedom and christianity. It is said that Ibrahim Pacha, so far from being captured, has not even received a check to his progress, in a rapid succession of victories, which have marked his route with desolation, and spread terror throughout those districts, which had not been subject to the more immediate effects of warfare.

How far this information is deserving of credit we know not, but understand, that much has been attached to it.—We confess the channel to be somewhat suspicious; for Turkish intelligence, through Egypt, like merchandize from the same quarter, has ever been subject to a peculiar taint, which unfortunately no quarantine scrutiny can ascertain, nor fumigation remove.

While the martial spirit of Ibrahim Pacha is said to be thus actively employed, rasing towns, and destroying the fruits of cultivation in the Morea, the civil policy of his father, has not been less active in fertilizing the plains of Egypt, and more fortunate in its fame; as few have hesitated to blow *his* trumpet; perhaps, from the quiet improvements of peace, exciting less jealousy than the dazzling splendour of victories. Be this as it may, we are far from joining in unqualified praise of a government, which forces industry to cultivate land, and manufacture its produce, for the sole aggrandizement of an individual, who, placed by fortune on a throne, considers the country his estate, and the people as beasts of burthen, entitled to no other benefit from their labour, than the bare support of a miserable existence, which interest alone induces him to prolong. To such a people the nature of employment is indifferent; for their condition is the same, whether they collect wealth to fill the coffers of a despot, or stones to form a pyramid for his carcase, and perpetuate the memory of their own slavery.

Since the above went to press, we have been kindly obliged with more particular information, but as its nature is far from gratifying to our feelings, we cannot but regret that our incredulity has reason to be somewhat relaxed as to its authenticity.

We understand, that the success which has attended the arms of Ibrahim Pacha, has left not a doubt, even in the minds of those, whom prejudice and interest had rendered sanguine, as to the ultimate triumph of the Greeks, that the discipline and perseverance of the Egyptian force, has given a decided turn to the war, and that every succeeding, struggle, will be but additional evidence of Grecian inability and a new pretext for increasing the weight of Turkish despotism.

After Ibrahim Pacha had subjugated considerable tracts of country, and gained possession of the fortress at Navarino during the early part of the summer, he proceeded towards Tripolizza, (capital of the Morea) and his march being through difficult passes, which required but little skill or exertion to defend, he anticipated a more formidable task than the Greeks allowed him to experience: the resistance was trifling, and by the end of June his troops were in possession of the town, which was found deserted and partly in flames; the Greeks having endeavoured to destroy every thing valuable to an army, previous to their flight; but the attempt was not wholely successful, the Egyptians having arrived in time to save a portion of the town, and many of the surrounding crops from destruction.

The Pacha finding but little to engage him in a deserted town, made a rapid march towards the plains of Argos, where his farther progress was prevented, by an impassable marsh, which defends a Grecian post called the Mills; and from want of provisions he was forced to retreat through the defiles of Arcadia, where no resistance was offered, although the most formidable passes in the Peloponesus are among them.

Some adversities, it is allowed, have attended the Egyptians, as the greater part were obliged to withdraw from Tripolizza in August, and encamp at Calamata, in consequence of all communication being cut off, between the army and the magazines in Messenia, where the plague had been imported from Alexandria: but in Sept. they returned to enjoy uninterrupted possession of the plains surrounding Tripolizza, where, it is believed, Ibrahim Pacha had provided for his winter quarters, having been assisted in the conveyance of stores, by the seizure of 500 Camels in the Morea; formerly part of the baggage train of Drama Ali Pacha, from whom they were taken by the Greeks on his unsuccessful invasion of the peninsula.

A strong reinforcement was expected from Alexandria, towards the begining of winter, when the hills, to which the Greek fugitives usually retreat, no longer afford them an asylum: and it was supposed that the Pacha would avail himself of the season, to extend his columns when neither flight or resistance could deprive him of his prey.

Notwithstanding this account, so unfavourable to the cause of liberty, we are far from being destitute of hope; for it is allowed, that the Turkish General had to contend with a people who, though unacquainted with the modern art of war, were not wanting in bravery or the spirit which disdains to purchase salvation of property by the sacrifice of freedom: and where this spirit is not subdued, the occasional advantages of discipline, are but examples for future imitation: the inhabitants of every town and village that is desolated are added to the retreating army, which, thus daily recruiting, gains confidence, with numbers and experience; while the victors far from equal resources, are constantly reducing; the habit of pursuit begets contempt for the pursued; precautions are neglected when no longer considered requisite, and the lull of fancied security is the prelude to defeat.

The whole Egyptian force was not more than 8,000 men; and as their hopes of reinforcement rested solely on the Governor of Egypt, we scarcely believe they will be realized at the expense of *his* favorite schemes—Greece to *him* is but an unprofitable sink of treasure; Egypt returns it tenfold.

Nor are these the only probabilities in favour of the Greeks, for, as some small counterpoise to the account of their misfortunes, we hear, that the Turkish divan stands in considerable awe of the Russian Emperor, who has expressed great displeasure at the breach of some stipulations regarding Wallachia and Moldavia; and it is believed a reconciliation cannot be easily obtained.

By a letter written at Ramree about the middle of January it appears, that intelligence of peace had not then arrived; as a considerable force, consisting of troops and armed vessels, was preparing, to proceed up the country with all possible expedition; but from the great difficulties that were experienced, its departure was not expected till the end of the month. Much sickness had been prevalent, particularly in the naval department, from long continuance and exposure in creeks, surrounded by swamps and low slimy shores, emitting unwhole some vapours, the effects of which no precautions cou'd avert, and but few constitutions resist. Nor have the troops been much more fortunate: every regiment belonging to the first expedition, having been reduced to mere skeletons, were withdrawn; and all those which relieved them, are rapidly declining into the same melancholy state; consequently, fresh supplies of men must shortly be required to support authority, or even the name of an army. Such a sacrifice of lives to climate, in gaining possession of the country, induces but gloomy prospects of the expense at which it can alone be retained, and has given rise to the belief, that it will soon be abandoned.

Last week the body of a young lad was found, in a lane close to the main road at Giergaum; and from its mangled state, there is little doubt but his murder must have been perpetrated with unusual barbarity: but we believe no discovery has yet been made, either

as to the circumstances attending it, or the persons concerned.

The sailing of the Triumph, we understand, is postponed to the 18th.

The H. C. Ship Royal George was destroyed by fire at Whampoa, on the 24th of December but as the information was obtained by the Windsor Castle from a vessel at sea, the particulars of the disastrous event have not as yet transpired.

A late letter from the neighbourhood of Colapore states the Cholera to be st ill raging, and that the 9th Regt. N. I. had lost more than 50 men in nine days, the mortality among the Camp followers is said to have been dreadful. The Rajah having acceded to our terms, the troops were in expectation of being withdrawn.

The annual Meeting of the Education Society, is announced in our Advertiser, as also a Sermon to be preached next Sunday, for the benefit of this laudable institution by the Rev. E. Mainwaring.

BOMBAY RACES, 1826.

THIRD DAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

A COLTS' Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a colt's tooth in their head on the 10th October 1825, *Heats* 1½ *miles*, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Colts producing a certificate, under the signature of the Stewards of any race course, that they had a colt's tooth on the above date, will be allowed to run for the Plate, but no other certificate will be admitted.

Captain Moore's .. B. A. C. Meteor,
Mr. Bacon's..... G. A. C. Woeful,
Mr. Jersey's..... G. A. C. Red Gauntlet.

1st Heat, Started well, and ran together. The second half mile it could not be seen which was first or last. In the last half mile Woeful fell behind, and Red Gauntlet won by a length.

2d Heat, Meteor took the lead. Red Gauntlet made his push in the last half mile, but Meteor gallantly disputed precedence, and won the heat by half a length.

3d, Meteor's strength and condition enabled him to win this heat with less difficulty than the last.

Time, 1st *Heat*,	1	4	2d *Heat*,	1	1
	0	59		1	3
	1	3		1	8
	3	6		3	11

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Mr. Roberts' G. A H. Fairplay 8st. 6lb. and Mr. Elliot's. B. A. H. Reveller, 8st. 3lb. *two miles*.

Won by Fairplay.

Times 1 2 1 3 0 59 1 0 *Total* 4 4

THIRD RACE.

A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lb. *Heats* 1½ *miles* and a distance.

Mr. Carstairs'....G. A. H. Cupid,
Mr. Mansfield's ..B. A. H. Don Juan,
Mr. Jersey's .... G. A. H. The Black Dwarf,
Mr. David's .... G. A. H. Snowdrop.

1st Heat, Cupid led off smartly, followed by The Black Dwarf, Snowdrop, and Don Juan. The last made play in the last half mile, but Cupid was too powerful in his station, and won by more than a length.

2d Heat, Don Juan rated it with Cupid from the starting post, and won by a length.

3rd, Don Juan headed Cupid in the 2d half mile, and kept it to the winning post.

Time, 1st *heat*, *distance*....	18	....	2d *heat*	16	
1st *half mile*.....	1..	1....	....	1	0
2d " "	..54	....	....	1	2
3d " "	1..	0....	"....	1	5
	8	18		3	23

FOURTH DAY.

ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age. Byculla Standard, *Heats two miles*.

		Weight.	*Heat.*
Captain James's ..	G. A. H. Phantom,	8-12	1 1
Captain Moore's ..	G. A. C. Creeper,	8-5	6 6
Mr. Robert's ...	G. A. H. Spartan,	8-5	2 2
Captain Mansfield's	B. A. H. Brilliant,	9-0	5 4
Mr. E. E. Elliot's .	B. A. H. Reveller,	9-0	4 3
Mr. Jersey's ...	B. A. C. Black Dwarf,	7-12	3 5

1st Heat, The six horses went off together and passed the stand led by Phantom. The Dwarf led in passing the 2d half mile post, and the contest was between him and Creeper to the 3d. Here Spartan made his push, and ran neck and neck with Creeper to the distance post, where Spartan was taken up by Phantom, who won the heat with difficulty by half a length.

Time 1-2, 1-2, 0-59, 1-2, *Total* 4-5.

2d Heat, Spartan and the Dwarf led for the 1st half mile. Spartan kept them behind him the 2d and 3d half miles, when Creeper and phantom closed with him. At the distance post Creeper again pulled up, and the contest was between Spartan and Phantom; who won by a length. Rreveller made it a close heat.

Time 1-0, 1-0, 1-1½, *Total* 4-5.

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Red Gauntlet and Captain Moore's B. A. C. Meteor, 7st. 12lb. *two miles*.

Both horses rated it neck and neck from the post, and Meteor won by a length.

THIRD RACE.

A Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, *Heat 2 miles*, weight for age and inches, 14 hands, and aged, carrying 9 stone.

Capt. Mansfield's B. A. H. Don Juan, 8st. 12lb. 11 oz. 11
Mr. Carstairs' ...G. A. H. Cupid,....8 12. 1. 2 *Dr.*

A beautiful push for the lead from the start. The Don shewed his superiority at the end of the mile, and won by a length.

Time 8-58, 1-2, 1-4, 1-4, *Total* 4-8.

FIFTH DAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEB. 1826.

FIRST RACE.

THE FORBES'S STAKES, of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 9st. English Horses, 12lb. Extra; 3 *miles*.

Mr. Roberts'	G. A. H.	Ploughboy,	3
Capt. Smith's	C. A. H.	Rollicker,	2
Mr. Carstairs'	G. A. H.	Cupid,	1

The contest in this race soon rested with Cupid and Rollicker, the former winning by a neck.

Time 6 18

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Captain Moore's B. A. H. Cock Eye, and Captain Mansfield's C. A. H. Der Freischutz, *one mile and a half*, 8st. 5lb.

Won easily by Cock Eye.

Time 3 5

THIRD RACE.

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, Rupees 1300, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8st. 7lb. *Heats*, 2½ *miles*.

Mr. De Vitre's....	C. A. H. Marske,	2	3
Mr. Roberts's....	G. A. H. Fairplay,		4
Captain Moore's.....	C. A. H. Creeper,	1	1
Mr. E. E. Elliot's.	B. A. H. Reveller,		2
	not placed		

Time 5 11 5 11

1st Heat.—Fairplay took the lead at starting and maintained it for a mile, closely followed by Creeper and Marske, when Creeper made a push and having got the lead kept it throughout, winning by 3 or 4 lengths.

2d Heat.—Creeper rated it from the first, closely followed by Reveller winning the Race by a length

Capt. Mansfield's. B. A. H. Don Juan, not placed Distanced

FOURTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Black Dwarf, 8st. 12lb. 4oz. and Mr. David's G. A. H. Snow Drop, 8st. 7lb. *one mile and a half*.

Won easily by the Black Dwarf.

Time 3. 8

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Jopp, Surveyor in Deccan.
Quarter Master R. Smart, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieutenant E. Ramsay, 23d Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Arnot, 16th Regt N. I.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, Medical Dept.
Asst. Surgeon Maxwell, Medical Dept.
Lieut. Webb, 18th Regt.
Ensign Wadd, 18th Regt.

Capt. R. Gibbings, 34th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. W. V. Hervett. 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. George Aitchison, Major of Brigade.
DEPARTURES---Lieutenant E. H. Hurt, 19th Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. Clarkson, 12th Regt. N. I.
Ensign R. Colquhoun, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant R. Warden, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Duncan, 5th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon J. Bird, Sattarah Resident.
Lieut. Law, Dy. Commissary of Stores.
Captain Wm. Inglis, 2d Gr. Regt.
Capt. John Forbes, 20th Regt.
Capt. A. Seymore, 20th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 10th, Ship Sophia, Captain Charles Snyder, from Bussorah 18th and Bushire 28th Jan.

12th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, yrang, from Surat.

13th, Ship Windsor Castle, Wm. Heathorn Commd., from Calcutta 15th January.

14th, Ship John Bannerman, Captain John Whyte, from Calcutta 8th and Madras, 22d Jan.

Passengers per Ship Sophia.—James Obrieen and 36 Arabs.

Per Ship Windsor Castle.—Capt. & Mrs. Lee and Child, Miss Nash, Col. Donoghir.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8th, French Ship Le Clarissa, Captain P. Partarrien, to Mahe.

Do. 9th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, to China.

Do. Portuguese Brig Viajante, Captain Francisco Candido de S. Carvalho, to Surat.

13th, Ship Arjuna, Syfull Allum, Nacqudah, to Mocha and Juddah.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph for London.
Caderbux, for China.
Eliza, for Madras.
American.—Cornelia for Boston.
Portuguese.—Flora, for Surat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 17th, Ship Neptune, J. Cumberlege, from Portsmouth 14th June, Santa Cruz, Madras, and Rangoon 21st December.

Ditto, Good Hope, Thomas Binny, from Rangoon 22d December.

18th, Ship Elphinstone, A. Maclean, from London 18th August, and Cape of Good Hope 13th November.

20th, H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnston from Rangoon 14th January.

January 23d, H. M. Sloop of War Champion, J. L. Stoddart, from Rangoon 10th January.

Do. Ship Reliance, J. Hunter, from ditto 27th December.

24, H. C. Pilot Vessel Mermaid P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 18th January---Ship Medina, D. Briggs, from London 26th April and Vandieman's Land 20th October—Brig Governor Philips, A. J. McFarlane, from Port Louis 6th December---Ship Ranger, H. P. Pridham, from Ramree 8th and Cheduba 10th January.

January 25, Ship Isabella, M. McNiel, from Cheduba 16th January.

Passengers per Neptune, from London:—Mrs. Slodyn, Misses Christiana Long, Mary A. Fast, and Jane Comyn; Cadet T. Williamson; R. Presgrave, Esq. Merchant.

From Madras;———Robinson, Esq. Civil Service.

From Rangoon:---R. Hunter, Esq.; Lieutenant McDonald.

Per Good Hope from Rangoon:—Lieutenant A Irvin, H. M. 87th Regiment; Mrs. Morton.

Per Elphinstone from London:---Mrs. Rawson Misses Luisa Payne, Susan Cochrane, and Albina Warren; Mr. Pk. O'Hanlon, Barrister; Captain F. G. Muston, R. N. Mr. James Rawson, Free Mariner.; Messrs. Edward Mathew, and Horatio Jones, Free Merchants: Messrs. Henry Spotteswoode, J. B. Studdy, George Reid, and A. McPherson, Cadets.

Passengers per Enterprize. from Rangoon:—Captain Graham and Mr. Patton, of the Rocket Brigade; Captain Biddulph, Artillery. From the Isle of France;---Dr. Hamilton.

Per H. M. Sloop of War Champion:---Mrs. Ware; Captain Snodgrass, Captain Dyke; and Lieutenant Smith.

Passengers per Medina, from Hebart Town: Mrs. Todd; Mrs. Cotton and 3 Children; Miss Honner; Major Todd; Captain Cotton; Messrs. Wm. Mackintosh, James Honner, J. Grudy, and B. Rogers.

Per Ranger: Two Military Officers, names unknown, on Sick Certificate; 131 Sick Sepoys from Ramree, belonging to the 46th B. N. I.; and Mr. Brennon, Flotilla Service.

Per Governor Phillips from Port Louis:—Lieutenant Grant; Mr. Oakely, Country Service: Messrs. Thomson and Emmott, Merchants, and Ten Natives, composing the late crews of the Brig Governor Philips and Bark Jop.

Per Isabella from Cheduba: Captain W. Cubit, B. N. I. and 19 Followers.; Lieutenant Hotham and 6 Followers.; and 21 European Artillery Men.

DEPARTURES.--Jan. 16th French Ship Bengalee, Mr. Laporte, for Bordeaux.

Ditto Arab Ship Tauje, Hajee Almas, for Judda.

17th, Ship Shawool-Amid, Nacoda Fuckeer Uddeen, for Judda.

Ditto, Perseverance, D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

19th, American Ship George, T. M. Saunders, for Salem.

20th, Arab Ship Kullalie, Abram, for Judda.

31st, H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnston, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 20th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Capt Mitchell, from Trincomalie.

21st, Ship Investigator, Capt. Lloyd, from Arracan 12th January.

Do. Brig Hope, Capt, Gautier, from Vizagapatam 10th Instant.

22d, Ship Lady Blackwood, Capt. J. Russell, from Arracan 13th January.

Do. Ship Hydary, Captain E. D. O. Eales, from Arracan 15th January.

Do. Indiana, Captain M. Dicey, from Arracan 15th January.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, Captain E. Hughes, from Arracan 14th January.

Do. H. C. Ship Research, Capt, W. L. Clements, from Arracan 13th January.

Do. Brig Macauly, Captain J. Aiken, from Arracan 14th January.

25th, Ship Lord Hungerford, Captain Talbert, from Calcutta 19th January.

26th, Bark George, Captain Poulson, from Rangoon 18th January.

Do. Brig Chadeecopal, Captain De Reys, from Calcutta 4th January.

27th, Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans, from London.

28th, Ship Shaw-in-Shaw, D. Robertson, from Calcutta 23d Jan.

29th, Ship Dan. W. Pascal, from Bordeaux 28th July, Colombo 7th Nov. Bombay 24th Dec. and Aleppe 10th Jan.

30th, Brig Bucephalus, J. R. Black, returned from Sea.

31st, Ship Jehangheer, G. Wise, put back from Sea for Water.

Passengers by the Lord Hungerford, for Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Nunn and Child, H. M. 31st Regiment.---*For London*; Captain and Mrs. Mallet and Child, Captain and Mrs. Barnes; Misses Barnes, and Griffin; Captain Taylor, Lieut. Macqueen; Messrs. Porter, Pollock, Moloney, Simpson, Morgan, and McFarline.

By the Wellington.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Le Geray; Misses Catherine Davies, Frances and Cornelia Barbauld; Captain Barbauld, 54th Regt., Captain Le Geray; Lieut. Vincent; D. Scott, Esq. B. C. S.; Messrs. Nixon, Jones, Stacpool, M'Dowell, Mathews, Giraud, Furlonge, Lord—Masters Montague Barbauld, Robert Barbauld, Charles Barbauld. —*Landed at Pondicherry*---R. M. Bird, Esq. and Mrs. Bird.

DEPARTURES.—January 24th, H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, Captain W. West, for London,

Ditto H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller, for ditto.

Ditto H. C. C. Ship Guilford, Captain M. Johnson, for ditto.

29th, H. C. C. Ship Coldstream, W. Hall, for London.

Do. Brig Hope, Gautier, for Ceylon.

30th, H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Mason, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.---In Camp, at Bhooj, on the 2d Inst. Lieut. Charles Torin, of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, aged 23 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Calcutta, on the 18th January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the most Reverend Fre Manoel de Santa Thereza, M. A. Lackersteen, Esq. of the Firm of Lackersteen, and Co. to Miss J. Dessent.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Lewis De Almeida, Esq. to Mrs. A. M. Rebeiro.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Mr. J. Thomas, to Miss Emelia Suares.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Mr. James Williams, to Miss Maria D'Cruz.

At Calcutta, on the 23d January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Young, Edward Maxwell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Rosina, youngest Daughter of the late William Hogg, of Lisburn, in the County of Antrim, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Thomason, John Marshall, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, relict of the late Captain David Lyons, of the H. C. Military Service.

On the 24th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, J. D. Herklots, Esq. to Miss Mary Cecilia Gibson.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, at Saint Andrew's Church, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, Duncan McNaught Liddell, Esq. to Miss Isabella Davidson, third Daughter of John Davidson of Murrayshire, Esquire.

BIRTHS... At Patna, on the 13th January, the Wife of Mr. Dommie Joze, of the Patna Collectorship, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th of January, Mrs. J. Griff, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th of January, Mrs. Forth, of a Son.

At Chunder, on the 14th January, the Lady of J. Bluett, Esq. Planter at Hanskalle, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 14th of January, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Commandant J. A. Paul McGregor, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 16th of January, Mrs. John Statham, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 18th January, the Lady of Calin Lindsay, Esq. of a Son

At Calcutta, on the 19th January, at his residence in Harrington-street, the Lady of John Lewis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th January, the Wife of Mr. J. T. Lawrence, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th January, Mrs Louisa Marx, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th January, the Wife of Mr. J. F. Swaine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th January, the Lady of A. Landale, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths... At Calcutta, on the 16th of January, Mr. J[illegible] Dubois, a Native of Cochin.

At Chinsurah, on the 16th January, Ann, the fourth Daughter of Mr. J. D. Conyers, of Calcutta, aged 19 years 2 months and 6 days.

At Kedgeree, on the 17th January, William Andrew Chalmer, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th January, Mr. Thomas Hutt, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, Benjamin Hardman. Esq. Surgeon, and SubAssistant H. C. Stud, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, Julia, infant Daughter of W. H. Oakes, Esq.

On the 23d January, at the House of Mr. W. T. Rodgers, Mr. Christian Jansen, late an Indigo planter, aged 49 years.

MADRAS.

Marriages.---At St. George's Church, on the 25th January, by the Rev. J. Hallowell, Stewart Crawford, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Harriet Page Dyer, eldest Daughter of Samuel Sumner Dyer, Esq. M. D.

On the 26th January, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moorsom, B A., Captain H. Robison, Nizam's Service, to Mrs. Thompson.

Births.---At Nagpore, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, Rifle Corps, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Major Mallandaine, of the 35th Regt N. I. of a Daughter.

At Poonamallee, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. Thomas de Cruz. Sub-Assistant Surgeon of a Son.

Deaths.---At Prome, on the 9th of November, Ensign George P. C. Smithwaite, of the 24th Regt. of N. I. aged 21 years.

Killed in Action with the Enemy near Prome, in Ava, on the 1st December 1825, Lieut. T. B. M. Sutherland, of H. M. 41st Regiment of Foot.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d January, Anne Caroline, the eldest Daughter of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, aged nearly 21 months.

At Bangalore, on the 5th January, Captain William Mackintosh, 31st Regt. Trichinopoly Light Infantry.

At Tanjore, on the 20th ultimo, Maurice Carmichael, the infant son of Captain Tweedie, Commanding the Resident's Escort.

At Secunderabad, early on Saturday morning the 21st ultimo, after a lingering illness of 5 months, Matilda, the infant Daughter of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon William Collins, aged 16 months.

On the 11th December last, at Prome, Capt. W. Forster Lewis, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Commissary of Stores to the Force employed under Sir Archibald Campbell, in Ava. The loss of this brave, zealous and indefatigable Officer is much regretted by his numerous friends, and by the Army.

At her House at St. Thomé, on the night of the 23d January, Mrs. F. G. Rutter, (relict of the late Thomas Rutter, Esq.) in the 42d year of her age. Her illness was of a lingering and tedious nature, and she expired at last without a struggle, in peace and charity with all; deeply and justly regretted by her friends.

EUROPE.

New Metal.—A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, an able chymist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.—*Mechanics' Register.*"

Subsidence of the Baltic.—A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suspected that the waters of the sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir in the Swedish Transactions for 1823 has put the change beyond doubt. From latitude 56 to 63 degrees, the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in 40 years, or 4-10ths of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, and a hundred other ports will, by and by, become inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land.—*Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine.—Times, Aug.* 16.

Combination and Murder.

[from the dublin freema'ns journal.]

On Sunday, a man named John Doolan, a slater, living in Bridgefoot-street, was found in a dairy-yard, in Ardee-street, in a shocking contused state, & was removed by the Police to the Combe Hospital, where he died very shortly after. An Inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased came by his death in consequence of wounds inflicted on his head."

The deceased did not belong to "the body," and worked under the regulation prices of the Union. It is, therefore, not doubted that he fell a victim to the murderous combinations, or "Union of Trades," which has existed for some time past in Dublin.

The following case presents a new feature in the history of combination. Yesterday, William White, smith & iron-broker, in Kevin-street, applied to the Magistrates of the Head Police-Office, for their advice and protection, stating that four respectable smiths, named Kelly, Little, Ford, and Perry, came into his shop and pulled down a printed list of prices of articles in the hardware trade; and after they had left the shop, four journeymen smiths, Williams, Farrells, and Murphy, came in and commanded him to appear in the evening, before a meeting of "the body at Bergan's in Fleet-street, and upon his expressing his reluctance to attend, they told him that if he did not come, not all the Police in the Barrack would save him.

The four journeymen were immediately brought before the Magistrates, and ordered to enter into security; themselves in forty, and two sureties in ten pounds each, to keep the peace. Three of the master smiths who went into White's shop before the journeymen, were the sureties for the fellows who were bound to keep the peace!

The consequences of this dreadful system are now strongly felt in every branch of business. Many employers are making arrangements for retiring from trade altogether.

Manslaughter.

Martha Francis was indicted for feloniously killing and slaying her husband, John Francis, on the 7th of May last, in the parish of Trowbridge, in this County. The parties lived near Trowbridge, about which they were in the habit of hawking trifling articles. They were carrying on their usual business on Saturday the 7th of May last, and in the evening of that day went into several public-houses in and near Trowbridge. The deceased was much intoxicated, and took liberties with every woman he could approach; this evidently roused the jealousy of the prisoner, who abused him in the very grossest terms; as he still persisted in provoking her, she struck him, and increasing the violence of her blow, at length knocked him down several times; and as he lay on the ground kicked him about the head and temples; he then went away, leaving him in a very bad state to find his way home as he could: on the following morning he was found lying speechless in the yard of a public-house; he was removed from thence; and soon died.

John Foly, a constable of Trowbridge, proved the finding of the body. On the preceding evening, witness had seen the prisoner knock down the deceased, but took no notice of it, as he thought it a mere brawl between man and wife as to which should wear the breeches, and they had so much of that in Trowbridge that he thought nothing of it. Seeing the deceased look very bad from the blows, witness, and some others took the prisoner into custody, but let the deceased walk on towards home; he appeared very weak at the time.

Mr. John Sylvester, a surgeon, said, there was a very bad wound over the deceased's left eye; the injuries on the head, taken all together, were sufficient to have occasioned death.

The prisoner, on being called on for her defence, said, that when she left her husband nothing had happened to him which could have occasioned his death. She had only struck him with the palms of her hands, & his death must have been caused by his being left to wander home alone when he was in such a state of intoxication. This she believed herself, and many other persons, she said, were of the same opinion. She again protested that she had only struck her husband with the palm of her hands, and that his death must have been occasioned by the falls he had met with in his way home. She threw herself on the mercy of the Court, most solemnly declaring her innocence.

The Jury found her Guilty, and the Learned Judge then sentenced her to two months imprisonment.

The following letter appears in *The Liverpool Mercury* of Friday last. It deserves the serious attention of every Dissenter throughout the country:—

"EXTRAORDINARY HINDRANCE OF MARRIAGE.

"To THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

"GENTLEMEN—An instance of Clerical bigotry and ignorance has lately occurred in Wales, which may excite surprise in the minds of those who forget how slow those are to resign power who delight in abusing it.

"In Wales a very ancient custom still prevails of bidding; as it is termed, all the neighbours round to an intended wedding, to partake of bread, butter, and cheese—when it is expected, as a matter of course, that they will bring with them their current offerings. On the occasion of the intended wedding of David Davids and Mary Jenkins, about two hundred of their neighbours were assembled to participate in their happy emotions. All was festivity and glee; every countenance looked bright with pleasure; every heart beat high with happiness, and all would have been joy and delight, had not the cup of happiness been dashed from the hand by a cruel and unlooked-for occurrence. The Clergyman had been heard to say to one of his neighbours, 'Come to Church to-day, we shall have some fun. In conformity with this declared intention of having 'fun' at the expense of innocenee and honesty, he was found, when the bridal party entered the church, in the large pew below, and not in the pulpit, and on being told that the young couple came to be married, he significantly inquired whether the bride had been baptised?—It may be well here to remark, that the bride was well known as one of the religious denomination of Baptists, who practise baptism by immersion, and deny the propriety of infant baptism; holding that no act of religious worship can properly be performed by proxy, and that it is absurd for an unconscious infant to engage in any act of worship.—On the intended bride replying in the negative, he immediately declared, that he should not, in that case, marry her. 'No; said he, 'I shall not marry you, Mary Jenkins;—'Not marry me!' rejoined the poor disappointed girl. in the utmost consternation; 'Not marry me, Sir!' 'No; said he, 'not unless you are baptised. Why, you are no Christian!' 'What must I do?' was the involuntary inquiry wrung from the poor girl in the agony of her feelings. 'Do?' said the clergyman, 'why, you must be baptized. She struggled long; at length she said, that if she might be *immersed* she would. 'Oh! that can't be; said he; 'there is not water enough for that.' The old father could endure this mockery no longer; he came forward, and indignantly interfered. 'No, Sir; said he, 'I will not, I cannot endure this. She shall not be baptized. The clergyman then repeated his determination not to marry the parties, and left the church. The young girl, however, hesitated; her friends entreated her; she hesitated: the clergyman returned and again put the question—'Will you be baptized?' The clerk was directed to bring the water. She still hesitated: at length a sense of duty prevailed, and she firmly refused. The party assembled to do honour to the wedding returned to their homes in gloom and disappointment.

"Under these circumstances, it was thought advisable to consult the Secretary of the Society for Protecting the Rights of Dissenters. Mr. Wilkes at first wrote a polite letter on the subject to the clergyman. He hesitated. Mr. Wilkes then wrote more peremptorily, A reply was written from the Episcopal Palace of St. David's in the language of determined refusal and defiance. For the space of a month the nuptials were delayed, nor did they take place till the returns of the resident clergyman.

"The curate's persecution, however, did not end here. To make the matter complete, proceedings were instituted against the father, in the Ecclesiatical Court, for *brawling* in the church. Thus for expressing his wish—a wish natural to all parents—that his child might not be compelled to leave the faith of her fathers. this poor man is exposed to heavy penalties, in addition to overwhelming costs, and in a Court where a clergyman is the complainant, and where none but clergymen are the judges.

"June 30, 1825. "INDIGNANS."

We are astonished that the Dissenters have remained so long patient under the law which subjects them to so many indignities. In the above case, indeed, the clergyman exceeded his duty in demanding that baptism should precede marriage; but the putting the father of the female into the Ecclesiastical Court for brawling in Church, shews how easy it is for any person disposed to opression to indulge his inclination with impunity. In such a Court he is almost sure to be protected.

If we go upon the principle that every man is entitled to worship God in his own way, with what consistency can we compel the Dissenters to enter a church, the ceremonies of which all of them dislike, and many of them abhor, before they can be husbands and fathers of familes? Let the Church of England subject its own members to whatever forms and ceremonies it may deem necessary, in the celebration of marriage. The Dissenters can have no objection to the Church of England, or any other Church dealing with its own members as it thinks proper. But it is qnite otherwise when the law subjects them, in a matter of such moment as marriage, to a state of depen dence on that Church.

Our No-Popery gentlemen are always talking of the illiberality of the Catholics. But does France, Austria, or Bavaria compel Protestants to be married by Catholic Clergymen.

In France, even before the Revolution, the doctrine on the subject of the marriage of Protestants was more liberal than that of our High Churchmen; "Marriage, said Mr. GILBERT DE VOISINS in the time of LOUIS the FIFTEENTH, in a Memoir, drawn up by order of that Monarch, marriage in itself is a state of natural right for all men. Like the other engagements of society, it is subjected in each particular state to the Civil Laws. It is every where connected with the rules of religion, in as far as they can bind the contracting parties. But the object of law and religion is not to reduce parties to the impossibility of contracting marriage.....In the Catholic Church marriage is a sacrament, which ought to be communicated only to her own children, to those who recognise her and belong to her. Hence, to obtain the nuptial benediction and be admitted to it, is necessary to be Catholic. Our Protestants cannot be married by the ministers of their own sect; and if it is repugnant to their conscience to be married by Catholic Cures, the latter have an equally strong repugnance to marry them if they are not Catholics. There is, therefore, for the Protestants, an impossibility of marriage, *What sort of liberty of conscience is it, which would deprive them of an engagement the most natural, and the most universally received among men?*

It is singular that in the reign of GEORGE THE FOURTH, in a reformed country, we should yet be forced to ask, "What sort of liberty of conscience is it which would deprive men of an engagement the most natural, and the most universally received among men?" What a number of reforms are still necessary here, before we can be on a level, in point of reformation, with the Catholic States!

THE GLOBE & TRAVELLER,—JULY 14.

ABINGDON ASSIZES, JULY 12.

William Nicholls and *George Pell* were charged with stealing a sheep, the property of James Packer, of Farringdon.

Several witnesses were called, and from their testimony it appeared that the sheep was not missed until several days after it was stated to have been stolen. Not one of the witnesses appeared to know any thing of the dates, each one answering when asked upon those points that he was no scholard, and could not tell."

Shephen Gurten the shepherd of Mr. Packer, stated that he had not missed the Sheep, though he was in care of the fold, for some time. His examination by Mr. Justice Burrough produced a good deal of laughter in Court.

Did you count your sheep every day?--- No. I did not.

How many were there?---Twenty-one.

Why did you not count them!---Because maister was sick.—(A laugh.)

Where were the sheep kept?---In the foald in a plough field.

Night and day?---Yes.

What were they doing there?---Why, eating turnips.---(A laugh.)

Were they hurdled there!---Yes.

Did they ever get over the hurdles?---Yes.

How came they to get over the hurdles?---Because the hurdles was broken.

How came you to use broken hurdles?---'Cause we had no better.---(A laugh.)

That would be reason for being more careful, and yet you never counted them?---No.

You are a rare shepherd. Pray when did you first know, you lost a sheep?---No answer.

Did you make any discovery at all about the sheep?---Yes.

When?---No answer.

What did you discover?-Nothing.--(A laugh.)

Had the sheep any mark?---Yes, a middle mark, and she was *sorer*.---(A laugh.)

Had she a slit in her ear?---Yes.

Was it a halfpenny slit!---The witness laughed out as if he thought a joke was put upon him.)

Mr. CURWOOD.—Now, Sir, you may go and get your own ear slit, that you may know yourself again. Let me ask you, do you know the day when the sheep was lost?—I'm no scholard.

Do you know the date when the sheep was first missed?—I am no scholard.

The JUDGE then summed up, and told the Jury that as to Nicholls, there was scarcely any evidence against him, and he was sure they would feel no difficulty in acquitting him. The case with respect to the other was not so slight still a great deal of doubt appeared to him to be about it.

The Jury turned round in the box, and spent about a quarter of an hour in a very noisy consultation. At length a few who stood in front of the box turned round, when the clerk put the usual question---"Gentlemen, are you agreed?"

Juryman---Why, we find'em guilty.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH—What, both guilty? Juryman---Aye.

The JUDGE—Nicholls guilty ! Of what ?

Juryman—Why of taking the money for the sheep.

The JUDGE--Gentlemen, that is not the charge The charge is for stealing a sheep---there is not a shadow of evidence against Nicholls. However, never mind. I can cure that. Gentlemen, pray put your heads together and consider your verdict.

Juryman—(After turning round)—Well, then we find Pell guilty, and we acquit Nicholls.

Clerk of the Court.—Then, gentlemen, I am to understand your verdict to be, that Pell is guilty, and Nicholls not guilty ?

Another Juryman—No ; George Pell is not guilty.

The JUDGE—For God's sake, gentlemen, mind what you are about. Go back and consult.

The Jurymen, after a few minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Pell and *Not guilty* as to Nicholls.

The JUDGE ordered Nicholls to be discharged. and stated to Pell that his punishment should not be severe.

James Ring and *George Williams* were indicted, the first for having knocked down and robbed Robert Webb on the King's high way of money, a purse, a handkerchief, and a drab coat, on the 14th of February last ; and the second, for having been accessary after the fact.

Robert Webb, the prosecutor, stated that he was a small farmer, residing about eight miles from Abingdon. That on the 14th of February last, he attended the market of Abingdon, and in the evening went to obtain some refreshment at the New Inn in that town. There he saw three men whom he knew, two of whom were the prisoners at the bar. He left the house at a quarter past nine, and proceeded on his road homeward, being then perfectly sober. He had not gone far, when, at a turn of the road, two men came up—Joseph Williams, who is not in custody. and Ring, the prisoner at the bar. They entered into conversation with witness. After a short time Williams knocked him down, and he and Ring rifled witness's pockets, took away his purse, a handkerchief, and a drab coat. They used him in a shameful way. Witness laid an information before a magistrate next day. He obtained a warrant against Williams, who was not to be found. He did not get a warrant against Ring, because he did not know his christian name. He did not see Ring until May afterwards. The moment he saw him he said, that is the second man that has robbed me. Ring asked witness, could he swear to him. Witness replied he could. "Now, maister," said Ring, "did I strike of hurt you on that night ?" Witness replied he had not. Ring was apprehended next day.

Cross examined by Mr. CURWOOD—I have not been many years on this circuit ; but I think I had the pleasure of seeing you before at these Assizes?—No, Sir.

What, you have not been here before?---Not I.

Pray do you remember Peggy Lewis--I should rather say Margaret Lewis ; don't you remember? ---Oh ! that was not here, that was at Reading,---(A laugh)

Oh, at Reading was it ? I beg pardon.---Yes, but that has nothing to do with this matter.

I know, but I like to be informed upon different little matters.---So do I sometimes.---(A laugh.)

Did not you swear against her ?---Swear against her !

Did not you swear against her, and the Jury would not believe you ?

Mr. TALFORD---This is certainly a most objectionable course.

Mr. CURWOOD---Well, Sir, did you not prosecute her ?---Yes.

For what did you prosecute her ?---For no good, you may be sure.---(A laugh.)

That I take for granted ; but good or bad, I think the Jury did not believe you.

Mr. TALFORD---Really this has nothing to do with the case before you.

Mr. CURWOOD---Well, well go to something else. We'll come to Nancy Wheeler if you please. You remember Nancy !---Aye, what of her ?---(A laugh)

Did you not swear a highway robbery against her, and was she not let off? Well, I could not swear plain against her, and she was let off.

Aye, now let us come to Ann Pope. You known Ann, don't you? Had you not a scuffle with Ann on this very night, the 14th of February ?---Me? not me.

Pray were you not in Bury-lane that night? Bury lane you know, I understand it is the west end of Abingdon, where single ladies with their husbands reside !---Not me. The New Inn, where I was, is near Bury lane, but I know nothing of Ann Pope.

What, you don't know Ann Pope?---I don't know which is Ann [illegible], or which ar'nt Ann Pope.---(A laugh.)

Well then, the la[illegible] know, in Bury-lan[illegible] nonsense ; I went [illegible]

Then it is false [illegible] were kicked out of the [illegible] —(Vehemently.

Aye, kicked o[illegible] house.) believe me or be[illegible]

Believe you, [illegible] a quarrel with a[illegible] bit of it. I was at [illegible] where else.

Do you, or do you not know Ann Pope? No such a woman.

Do you know the men that robbed you ?—O, very well---(Emphatically.)

Aye, very well, and knowing them so well, you did not think of apprehending them till three months after the transaction. Pray how did you find out Ring's Christian name at last ?—Oh, I heard it in town : the robbery was talked of, and I heard Jim Ring, Jim Ring mentioned every where.

Well, then, you won't confess to knowing any thing of Mrs. Pope, I see?---I knows nothing about any such nonsense.

Come now, was it not the fact that you told her you had no money, and the quarrel arose about that?---Oh, you may say what you like, but I know nothing about any such nonsense, I tell you that.---(A laugh.)

Well, then, the lady you was so sweet upon that night, you know?— I wants the truth, I wants no such nonsense.

Will you swear that ?—I will,

Do you swear it ?— Yes, put the book to me if you like.

Aye, I know you will; you swore against Margaret Lewis before, and she was let go?—Well, but don't you know she had a witness to character?

Mr. CURWOOD : Indeed I do not,—Witness : Then I do.

Mr. C.—I should not be surprised if you gave he one yourself.--It would be a very indifferent one.

Mr. C.---I have not the least doubt of that.

Other witnessess proved that Ring attempted to sell the coat.

The only charge against Williams was, that he had assisted in offering the coat for sale, but as this fact took place out of the county, he was *Acquitted*, and Ring was found *Guilty*.

LONDON,—AUGUST 10, 1825.

(FROM AN EVENING PAPER.)

MASSACRE ON BOARD THE SOUTH-SEA WHALER, THE ELIZABETH.

The following details of the massacre, which occurred on board the South-sea whaler the *Elizabeth* (arrived at Deptford) while laying off the island of Vavaoo, has been communicated by one of the surviving crew. We give the narrative of our informant without any charge in style or arrangement:—

On the 29th of September, 1822, the South-seaman the *Elizabeth* sailed from London, and after the lapse of a year, during which period she was occupied in the object of her voyage (the whale fishing). came to an anchor in the harbour of Port Refuge, in the island of Vavaoo, situate in long. 18, 50, S. and lat. 174, W.

The inhabitants of the island are of a copper colour, and most of them of a gigantic size. Their hair is stained with a variety of colours. principally black, white, and red, and they tattoo their backs and thighs, but by no means in so neat or regular a manner as the other islanders of the South Seas. On the vessel comming to an anchor, the natives hurried down in shoals, and in the most generous and abundant manner supplied the ship's company with [illegible], vegetables, and other productions of the island [illegible] return for this generos[illegible] the Ca[illegible]

[illegible] taken at a [illegible] a convict ; and the two latter escaped [illegible] the wreck of the *Veres*, Captain Lancaster, who with several of his crew, were massacred at the island of Tonama. We sailed from Port Refuge on the 23d of September, 1823, taking with us three of the natives ; two men and a boy, one of whom shortly afterwards became idiotic, and leaped overboard while the vessel was running at the rate of six knots an our ; a boat was nevertheless lowered, and he was picked up. When he was brought on board he appeared quite unconcerned, in consequence of which the Captain ordered him forward, and gave directions that he should be prevented holding any communication with his fellow country men. He some time afterwards aimed a blow at one of the men with the cook's axe, for which he was flogged, and turning out extremely troublesome, the Captain subsequently put him on shore at the island of Tengataboo, from whence he soon found his way back to Vavaoo. The remaining natives were treated with the greatest kindness during the whole time they remained with us. We afterwards cruised off Nooah, and canoes came off. Among these we saw several natives of Vavaoo, who had been sent by Fenow with presents to the chief of the island. By these we were informed that a vessel had run on shore at Vavaoo, and that Brown had advised Fenow to seize her and murder the crew, but that Fenow, rejected his advice, had mustered his men and got her off. This was however considered as an idle tale, by the ship's company : and being soon after in want of wood and water, we made a second trip to Vavaoo. On our arrival there we fired two guns, but these were taken no notice of, in consequence, as we then imagined, of its being too late for

any canoes to come off. We were somewhat surprized at Brown's not coming, as he had promised the Captain he would do so. On our arrival we lay off during the night, but next morning we paproached, and were allowed to enter the harbour without any one having appeared; at length advancing up it, we observed a canoe concealed behind some rocks, apparently for the purpose of reconnoitering us. These circumstances excited our suspicions; however, we came to anchor. Such was the confidence our unfortunate Captain placed in the savages, who were destined to be his murderers.

At two o'clock. P. M. a message came down from Fenow to the Captain, informing him that there was a castongo, or feast, on the island, or that he and Brown, whom they called Arfonkir, would have come on board before. At eight o'clock A. M. a canoe came down, containing Brown, Fenow, and several of his Chiefs. Fenow was immediately taken into the cabin, where the Captain made him a present of a checked shirt and a pair of blue trousers, which, however, he soon exchanged with one of his chiefs for a tappa, and which, no doubt, was done for the better concealment of his club. The native who had been with us was very assiduous in pointing out the officers to Fenow during dinner. The Captain's rifle hung up in his cabin, which Fenow seeing, was anxious to obtain possession of it, and asked the Captain to give it him; but this he declined doing, much to the displeasure of the chief.

After dinner the natives were observed playing clubs and spears in the chains; they were instantly ordered out, and the barbarians themselves turned off the decks. Directions were then given to load the muskets and great guns, two muskets being previously sent into the main-top, and two in the fore top. This being done, the Captain walked forward to turn the natives off the deck, and had proceeded as far as the waste, when Fenow, coming behind him with stanchion which supports the skidds, and giving the war-hoop, struck the Captain on the forehead as he was turning round to know the cause of the tumult. The contest now became general, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which, as the crew were unarmed, the natives must have been victorious if it had not been for the arms in the tops. The fire from the foretop was most terrific. On one side lay the chief mate weltering in his gore, and alongside of of him J. Jacobson in nearly a similar state. Just before the mainmast the Captain was engaging two of the savages with his claw-hammer (the only weapon of defence that he could lay his hands on), when a third came up, and struck him a desperate blow with his club on the head, which felled him to the deck. The Captain lay on the starboard side of the deck in the most wretched condition, and abaft of him the third mate, W. Bradshaw, and G. Cameron, in a similar state. In short, the deck was a continued scene of blood and slaughter. An incessant firing was kept up from both tops, and we soon had the pleasure to find that Fenow had leaped overboard, though not before he had given the unfortunate Captain, who at the time lay senseless, and bleeding from every pore, another desperate blow; and so great was the alarm of the natives at the report of the guns, and the desertion of their chief, that in a few minutes the decks were almost cleared. Those who were in the tops then descended to lend their assistance to those below. Brown at this instance made his appearance at the gangway, and rushed into the cabin, from whence with the greatest difficulty he made his escape, which was much regretted on the part of the surviving crew, as they thought that he and one of the other Englishmen they found on the island was the cause of this inhuman massacre. Some of the crew then got into the boats that were over the quarter decks, and successfully used the lances, harpoons, and spears against the natives, while others, with muskets and logs of wood, killed all they met with hanging to the sides of the ship or swimming along side. Our attention was next directed to the wounded who lay about the deck. The Captain was the first who was taken below, when his wounds were washed, and plasters applied. The principal wound he received was on the forehead; it proved mortal, and terminated his existence in about ten days. Mr. Goldsmith, the chief mate, was the next attended to; he lingered for forty eight hours in an insensible state, and then expired. The carpenter was the next to whom we came; he was laying on the starboard side, foaming with blood at the nose and mouth; when his wounds were examined his scull was found to be completely smashed. He survived till five o'clock on the following morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. The only one of the rest of the crew who received any serious injuries was William Lear. His life was despaired of; but in the course of a fortnight the wound assumed a favourable appearance, and he is now in this country, whether we returned on the 26th of May, in the same vessel, which, notwithstanding the calamities it experienced, returned, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the surviving crew, with a full cargo.

The Courage of Lions.

At the present monmet our readers will peruse with some interest the following extract from the second volume of Burchell's Travels, a work which, whatever may be its defects of style, is remarkably faithful as to matters of fact:—

"The dogs seemed much to enjoy prowling about and examining every bushy place, and at last met with some object among the rushes, which caused them to set up a most vehement, and determined barking. We explored the spot with caution, as we suspected from the peculiar tone of their bark that it was, what it proved to be, lions. Having encouraged the dogs to drive them out, a task which they performed with great willingness, we had a full view of an enormous black-maned lion, and a lioness. The latter was seen only for a minute, as she made her escape up the river, under concealment of the rushes; but the lion came steadily forward and stood still to look at us. At this moment we felt our situation not free from danger, as the animal seemed preparing to spring upon us, and we were standing on the bank at the distance of only a few yards from him, most of us being on foot and unarmed, without any visible possibility of escaping, I had given up my horse to the hunters, and was on foot myself; but there was no time for fear, and it was useless to attempt avoiding him. Poor Truy was in great alarm; she clasped her infant to her bosom, and screamed out, as if she thought her destruction inevitable, calling anxiously to those who were nearest the animal. 'Take care! Take care!' In great fear for my safety, she half insisted upon my moving further off. I, however, stood well upon my guard, holding my pistols in my hand, with my finger upon the trigger; and those who had muskets kept themselves prepared in the same manner. But, at this instant, the dogs boldly flew in between us and the lion, and surrounding him, kept him at bay by their violent and resolute barking. The courage of these faithful animals was most admirable: they advanced up to the side of the huge beast, and stood making the greatest clamor in his face, without the least appearance of fear. The lion, conscious of his strength, remained unmoved at their noisy attempts, and kept his head turned towards us. At one moment, the dogs perceiving his eye thus engaged, had advanced close to his feet, and seemed as if they would actually seize hold of him; but they paid dearly for their imprudence, for without discomposing the majestic and steady attitude in which he stood fixed, he merely moved his paw, and at the next instant, I beheld two lying dead. In doing this, he made so little exertion, that it was scarcely perceptible by what means they had been killed. Of the time which we had gained by the interference of the dogs, not a moment was lost; we fired upon him; one of the balls went through his side just between the short ribs, and the blood immediately began to flow; but the animal still remained standing in the same position. We had now no doubt that he would spring upon us; every gun was instantly reloaded; but happily we were mistaken, and were not sorry to see him move quickly away; though I had hoped, in a few minutes to have been enabled to take hold of his paw without danger.

"This was considered by our party to be a lion of the largest size, and seemed, as I measured him by comparison with the dogs, to be, though less bulky, as large as an ox. He was certainly as long in body, though lower in stature; and his copious mane gave him a truly formidable appearance. He was of that variety which the Hottentots and boors distinguish by the name of the black lion, on account of the blacker colour of the mane, and which is said to be always larger and more dangerous than the other which they call the pale lion, (vaal leeuw). Of the courage of a lion, I have no very high opinion, but of his majestic air and movement, as exhibited by this animal, while at liberty in his native plains, I can bear testimony. Notwithstanding pain of a wound, of which he must soon afterwards have died, he moved slowly away with a stately and measured step.

At the time when men first adopted the lion as the emblem of courage, it would seem that they regarded great strength and size as indicating it; but they were greatly mistaken in the character they have given to this indolent skulking animal, and have overlooked a much better example of true courage, and of other virtues also, in the bold and faithful dog."

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Pastorff on the Solar Spots and Clouds—In examining the sun's disk with a fine six feet achromatic telescope of Frauenhofer, with powers varying from 25 to 400. M. Pastorff of Buchholtz, near Frankfort on the Oder, has observed several interesting phenomena relative to the spot on its surface, their penumbræ, and the phosphoric clouds. He observes that the penumbræ of the spot resemble a mass of the empty eggs of the *Bombix neustria*, which surround the black spots concentrically and with different breadths. These apparent eggs are contiguous, and, as it were, agglomerated the one to the other, with openings extremely small. M. Pastorff considers it quite certain, that these spots with the penumbræ are on the surface of the solar globe, and that they disappear when the phosphoric clouds cover them, principally when they are near the margin of the sun, and, he thinks, that it is probably these phosphoric clouds which, in the interval of some hours only, form this great variety of spots. On the 1st December 1823, M. Brioschi of Naples observed a large spot, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ our globe, surrounded with an irregular and branching elevation, into which there seemed to be precipitating great masses of fire. The whole surface of the sun he saw like an ocean on fire agitated by a storm. M. Pastorff saw this same spot on the same day, when the phosphoric clouds were in great motion, but though he has often seen the agitation of the phosphoric clouds much greater, he did not consider it as resembling an ocean on fire. Almost always when the spots approach the margin of the sun's disk, they divide themselves into several groupes, or they reunite if they have been previously subdivided. Very near the margin, the spots appear totally altered, and they almost always appear as if they were dissolved and changed into luminous clouds, though that dissolution is only apparent; for it is quite evident, that, in proportion as these spots approach the margin of the disk, the penumbra or the nebulosity which encircle them, covers them more and more till they totally disappear. There is then only seen the luminous nebulosity which is sometimes surrounded with phosphoric clouds. The sun always appeared more bright at its centre than towards its edge.

Mr. Dunlop's Reflecting Speculum.—We learn from Sir Thomas Brisbane, that his assistant, our countryman Mr Dunlop, has succeeded in polishing a speculum, which bears a power of 2000 times, and Sir Thomas expects that many valuable results will be made with this instrument on the Magellanic clouds, and on the nebulæ and clusters of stars.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION OF OIL GAS WHICH TOOK PLACE AT EDINBURGH, ON THE 23d MARCH 1825, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE SAFETY OF GAS.

AMONG the events of the physical world which record at distant intervals the fury of the elements, there are few which occasion so great alarm as the explosion of those powerful agents which we have, as it were, domesticated for our use. The mind soon reconciles itself to dangers however appaling, which it can neither foresee nor control. The West Indian breathes with tranquillity the same air which, but a few hours before, has been agitated with a hurricane or a tornado. The South American treads fearlessly on the very soil in which the earthquake has engulfed his friends and his relation; and the Catanian rebuilds his habitation, with that very lava which, in torrents of liquid fire, had swept his former dwelling into the sea. It is far otherwise, however, with those calamities which spring from carelessness or miscalculation. If, in augmenting our comforts, we have unthinkingly added to our dangers; or if, in availing ourselves of the wisdom of the serpent, we have forgotten to protect ourself against its sting, we must then submit to that self-reproach, to which our want of judgement, or our want of caution, has so justly exposed us.

During the last thirty years, science has been making vast contributions to the immediate comforts and wants of our species. While the giant of mechanism has been thrusting his brawny arm into the bowels of the earth, and stretching it over the face of the deep, a more gentle spirit has been scattering around us every species of refinement, and transferring to the humblest dwelling, what were once the ornaments and the luxuries of the palace.

Numerous as these improvements are, there are none that so eloquently bespeak the predominance of science, as the introduction of gas-light into our cities, our manufactories, and our dwellings. To convert the blackest coal, and the most rancid oil, into an ethereal element almost capable of turning night into day, was a step in practical discovery, which the most sanguine speculator could scarcely expect to realize; but even after this step was taken, how much invention, how much skill, how many combinations were requisite, before the inflammable element could be made to flow in currents beneath our streets, and circulate in safety between our partitions? All this, however, has been accomplished, and we may safely affirm, that there is none of the powers of nature, which Providence has made subservient to man, more completely under his control, or less likely to break loose from the bondage to which science has committed them, than that gaseous element of which we are now treating. It has, accordingly, been introduced into all the principal cities of the united kingdom, both for public and for private use; and in our own northern metropolis, two extensive establishments have already been completed for coal, and for oil gas; and a third is in a state of forwardness, for supplying the public with compressed oil gas in portable vessels. All these establishments are placed under the management of able and respectable individuals, who have hitherto shown themselves more solicitous to promote the interests of the public, than to look after their own individual advantage; and we venture to say, that there are no establishments conducted with more liberality, more skill, and more attention to the public safety, than the two gas establishments in our own city.

The oil gas establishment had just began its operations, when that alarming and melancholy accident took place, of which we propose to give some account; but in order that our readers may fully comprehend the true cause of this explosion, and may appreciate the real amount of the danger which is supposed to attend the use of gas, we beg their attention to the following observations.

As gas itself is not an explosive substance, and as it is not compressed in any of the pipes by which a house is supplied, it is *impossible* that any explosion can take place within the pipes, even if the gas were by any accident set on fire. Even if a room were filled with pure gas, the gas would not explode, though a lighted candle, or a piece of red-hot iron were placed in the middle of it. Gas becomes explosive, and consequently dangerous, only when it is mixed with a certain proportion of atmospheric air. It is then called an explosive mixture, and may be exploded by carrying a lighted candle into the middle of it. The proportion of atmospheric air necessary to render gas explosive, depends on the nature and qualities of the gas, and it may be said in round numbers to vary from *three-fourths* to *fourteen-fifteenths*, that is, there must be from 1-4*th* to 1-15*th* of gas in the mixture to render it explosive.

In order that an explosive mixture of gas and air may be formed, it is necessary that the stop-cocks which let off the gas should be left open for a great length of time; that there should be no change of air in the apartment; and that a lighted candle should be brought into it after the mixture had become explosive, and before it ceases to be so. All these circumstances must be combined before an explosion takes place. With regard to the first we can conceive nothing more unlikely to happen. We never hear of a servant leaving open a water-cock and inundating the house, though there is no personal danger to himself in committing the fault. In the case of the gas, the servant knows that by his carelessness he is exposing himself to the chance of an accident;—but admitting that his carelessness is such as to overlook this consideration, and that he *has left open the Stop-cocks** the gas flows slowly out and must flow for very many hours, before it has discharged itself to a dangerous amount. Is it at all probable, or even possible, that the careless servant, or the other domestics, shall wander about the house for a day or more without being annoyed by the noxious smell of the emitted gas?† Let this contingency, however, also take place, and let the gas stream out unperceived for a whole day. Even then it by no means follows that an explosive mixture is to be generated. The constant current which takes place in every room, with a door, a window, and a chimney, is perpetually changing the air in the apartment, and *even that which lodges in its remotest corners.*‡ The gas will consequently be carried off by the ventilation, and, in proof of this assertion, we may state, that there *is now case on record where an explosion of gas has taken place in an apartment with the ordinary ventilation*. But let this, too, be rendered probable, and let us suppose that the ventilation is somehow or other suspended. In this case the gas must be issuing from every crevice, and it is impossible,

---

* The difficulty of leaving open a gas-cock, by mere carelessness, is very considerable. As the lights are put out by shutting the gas-cock, it must necessarily be shut before the flame disappear, and it is not to be supposed that any servant will turn back. Those who are so shamefully ignorant of the nature of gas as to blow out the flame, or put it out with an extinguisher, without turning the cock, should be sent to school before they are admitted into rational society.

† We do not allude to small apartments or cellars, without windows or chimnies, (though even here it will be seen from facts that the argument is applicable), for we are of opinion that the engineer who fixes a gas light in such places ought to be indicted for a felonious ignorance of his profession.

‡ This arises from what is called the lateral communication of motion in fluids, and been established by the numerous experiments of Venturi and others. See the article *Hydrodynamics* in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, Vol. XI. P. 493—497, where these experiments are fully detailed.

if a servant does approach the room with a lighted candle, that he should ever reach the door without being repelled by the odious smell of the gas. Should the servant be suddenly deprived of the use of one of his senses, he may carry the candle into the explosive mixture, (if it happen at that time to be explosive,) and thus fall a sacrifice to a miraculous combination of circumstances; but if he advances with the use of his olfactory nerves, he must be considered in the same aspect as a madman, who should light himself into a powder magazine with a pan of burning coals. In this argument we have supposed, that the gas has been escaping during the precise interval when it has not been in use in any other part of the house, for it is well known, and will be proved in the subsequent part of this paper, that the lights which are burning will indicate to the family that the gas is discharging itself in some part of the house, and will, therefore, induce them either to apply for help to the Gas Company, or to send a servant without a light to discover the discharge, shut the cock, and ventilate the apartment. If the escape happens during the day, when no lights are burning in the house to give these indications, then there is no danger whatever of an explosion, as there is no occasion to carry a light about to discover the place of escape, or for any other purpose.

Having thus pointed out the nature of the danger which may be apprehended from excessive and palpable negligence on the part of the engineer and the consumer, we shall proceed to give an account of the explosion which took place in the house of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. on the 23d March 1825.

In the area, and immediately under the stair leading to the front door of Mackenzie's house, there was a small out-house B, Plate I. Fig. 1., about six feet high, and four feet square, which was completely covered in, partly by the steps of the stone stair above, and partly by a stone covering at the back. It was plastered on the top inside, and had no outlet whatever except a very small door D, with two small slits in it, which opened into the area. The place was very close and completely unventilated. It was used for cleaning shoes and knives, and in it was placed the meter G, through which the supply of gas for the whole house passed. A gas light *b*, was most unfortunately fixed in this very small out-house, and supplied by a quarter inch branch pipe, which terminated in a bent brass tube, called a knee, the aperture of which was three-eights of an inch in diameter. Into this knee was inserted a jet burner, which is put into the brass knee like the stopper into a wine decanter, and can be removed like it at pleasure, being neither screwed nor soldered.

On Saturday, the 19th of March, the inspector examined the meter and the gas-fittings in the shoe-house, and through the house. He ascertained that they were perfectly tight and correct, and found that there was not the smallest appearance of leakage, or any symptom of smell in the place.

Without the knowledge of his master, or any member of the family, the footboy, Robert Whitewright, between fifteen and sixteen years of age had been in the habit, since the introduction of gas into the house, of trying various experiments with the gas, and of removing the burners or jets from the knees, and burning the gas from these knees at full flame; and he had done so not only at his master's, but in the house of another gengleman. He was also in the habit, it would appear, of taking off paper bags full of gas and exploding them. The boy had been strongly cautioned by different persons against continuing such practices, but without effect. Cleaning the knives and shoes being his particular department, he had thus constant access to the small shoe-house already mentioned, and to the pipe and burner placed in it.

On the night of Wednesday, the 23d March about half-past five o'clock, while Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie were in the country, the smell of gas was perceived by the family in the dining-room, which is above (above M,) the area where the shoe-house is situated, but after searching every where through the house, they were unable to discover whence the gas issued. The lustres in the dining-room were lighted at six o'clock, and during the space of ten minutes the gas burned as brightly as usual, but it afterwards became bluer and at last went out. Mr Mackenzie, jun. went down stairs to ascertain the cause of this and asked the boy if he had turned off the gas. Having learned that he had not, he returned into the dining-room, and again tried whether the gas would burn, and on applying a match to it, it burned and lighted as usual. At a quarter past seven the smell became so strong in the dining-room, that the window was put up to ventilate it, and the boy was then sent to the gas-office to give information there of the smell; but the inspectator had not time to arrive before the explosion took place.

Besides the boy, there were two women servants, in Mr Mackenzie's house, a nursery and a kitchen-maid. The nursery-maid does not know, and the other is unable, from the state in which she is at present, to say at what time the boy returned. It is certain, however, from the declaration of Lady Ramsay's butler, that the boy was in Mr. Mackenzie's house at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

In the mean time the smell of gas continued to be perceived in the house, and by passengers on the street, very stongly. It was so strong in dining-room of Lady Ramsey's house, (above N,) which is immediately adjoining Mr. Mackenzie's, and the windows of which are very near that part of Mr. Mackenzie's area, in which the shoe-house is situated, that the ladies complained of it. At ten minutes past eight o'clock, Lady Ramsay's butler accordingly went into Mr. Mackenzie's area, and knocked at the door C for the purpose of informing the footboy of the smell, and also that the gas was escaping. The boy came to the door with a light in his hand, and told the butler that he had been to the gas-office, and that a person was to come to examine the house. While they were speaking a woman servant came into the passage leading to the door C. Without mentioning his intention, but, as Lady Ramsey's butler supposes, for the purpose of examining the state of the shoe-house, the boy proceeded towards it with the light in his hand, and had no sooner opened the door D than the butler observed the gas issuing from it in a blaze, he heard an explosion, and saw the wall of the shoe-house blown outwards. This was all the work of an instant. He was at this time about two paces behind the boy, and was instantly thrown down, and remainded insensible, but he neither saw what became of the boy, nor of the woman that was in the passage at C. In the course of a few minutes the boy was found extended in the area quite lifeless at A, and the woman was found insensible within the passage of the house at C. The butler has received no material injury, except being scorched in the face; and the woman, though very severely injured, is considered not to be in immediate danger. The windows of the house were shattered by the explosion, as well as those of some of the neighbouring houses. The walls and doors of the shoe-house were driven out, and the cellar-doors at 1, 2, and 3, driven in and broken, but with the exception of the windows no part of the house, nor any thing within it, was injured.

Shortly after the accident, the shoe-house B was examined by Dr Brewster, Mr Hunter of Thurston, and others, when the gas meter G, and the pipes leading to and from it, were found quite entire and right. The knee, or pipe before mentioned at *b*, Fig. 2, which supplied gas to the burner in the shoe-house, was found, as it was before the accident, rivetted to the wall, but *without the jet burner belonging to it*. The fastedings of the service pipes, and every part of the gas apparatus were examined, and appeared to be in the best order.

It is, of course, impossible to ascertain, by *direct evidence*, how the shoe-house came to be filled with gas; but Mr. Milne's workmen and the company's inspector concur in opinion, that it could not escape from the service pipes or the meter; and that there was no other possible way in which it could have escaped, except from the open pipe belonging to the burner *b* in the shoe-house. Dr. Brewster concurs in opinion with the inspector, that this pipe would fill so small a space as this unventilated shoe house in little more than two hours, and he also concurs with him in the belief, that it was from this pipe that the escape took place. They are further confirmed in this opinion, by the mode in which the gas burned in the dining-room in the earlier part of the evening, for if the end of this pipe were left without the burner during the day time, the atmospheric air would enter the service pipe through it, and displace the gas in the distributing pipes throughout the house to a certain extent, so that when the gas was first lighted in the dining room, the pure gas propelled forward by the atmospheric air, would burn with its usual brightness, until it was expended, and the flame came in contact first with the mixture of gas and air when it would burn blue, and next with pure atmospheric air, when the light would be extinguished; but when the gas was turned on by the stop cock on the general service pipe, the pressure on it would naturally force the atmospheric air wholly out of the pipe and the lustres would light again; while at the same time, the gas would be driven out with great velocity by the pressure from the street through the open pipe *b* in the shoe-house, so as to fill the place in a very short period. Dr. Brewster is of opinion, that the jet burner could not be displaced from the mouth of the pipe by the explosion, and he also stated that had it been allowed to remain in its place, even under any circumstances of carelessness, gas could not have escaped from it, even a considerable space of time, sufficient to form an explosive mixture.

To those who read with attention the preceding statement, for the minute accuracy of which we can pledge ourselves, it is unnecessary to add, that the particulars which have been detailed, point out, in a striking manner, the *safety*, and not the *danger* of using gas. The gas made its escape, neither from *accident* nor from *carelessness*; but the *jet* which closed up the end of the pipe was *forcibly removed* and *carried* off, and the unfortunate boy, who had done the mischief, fell a victim to the consequences which it produced. This accident must, therefore, be ascribed to the following causes:

1. To the blunder of engineer in placing a burner in an unventilated cellar.

2. To the misconduct of the boy in having removed the burner, so as to allow the gas to flow out of a large orifice; and,

3. To the ignorance and carelessness of the same person in using a lighted candle, when it was known to himself that gas had been escaping for a considerable time from some of the pipes.

Although these conclusions have been drawn by all persons of intelligence, yet, in a city like this, where the explosion was heard at a great distance, and its effects witnessed by all, it is not to be wondered at, that ignorance and timidity should have been induced by this accident to array themselves against the introduction of gas into their houses. The first of these grounds of hostility has been already removed by the accident itself, which, from being the subject of frequent conversation, has made the nature and advantages of gas very generally understood. The second ground of hostility has also, in a great measure, disap-

peared; though to a certain extent it will, perhaps, always maintain its influence over timorous minds.

All such apprehensions, however, whether they originate in ignorance, or timidity must soon be dissipated by the lights of knowledge. Individuals may receive or reject benefits which science has offered only to themselves; but those boons, which she has conferred upon the species, must be accepted alike by all. No vulgar fears, no intrigues of faction, no exercise of power, can stem that tide already set in upon the world, which is bearing on its wave to the remotest lands, the treasures of intellectual wisdom. We do not allude to that vain and speculative knowledge which raises practical men out of their sphere, and which inflames the ambition, while it paralyses the hand of industry, but to that useful and applied wisdom, which ripens its fruit where it displays its foliage, and ameliorates the condition of its possessor in his professional, his domestic his social, and his political relation.

This general principle is in no case more applicable than to the great discovery of gas illumination. Those who are afraid to avail themselves of its benefits, are placed in circumstances of as gerat danger as those who enjoy them: and it is a singular fact, that the greater number of accidents have happened from the leakage of gas into houses where it was not used, and where the inhabitants could not have taken any precautions again its approach.

Although we cannot doubt that the dread of gas explosions will disappear as quickly as the dread of explosions on board steam-vessels, yet it is right that those who patronize and recommend the use of this light, should strive to remove even unreasonable apprehensions, by providing securities against the most improbable contingencies. With this view, we shall conclude this article, by enumerating several safety contrivances, some of which will, we think, go far to remove all suspicious of danger even from the most timorous minds.

1. The *safety, or self-closing, burner* of Mr. Jennings, described in our last Number, p. 344., offers the most perfect protection against the escape of gas. If the gas flame is blown out with an extinguisher, or if the cock is left entirely open, this burner closes itself, and prevents the escape of gas. We are not aware to what extent this burner has been used; but whether it answers its purpose or not, which, however, we do not doubt, it is very obvious, that a self-closing burner may be constructed in various ways, and made quite effective for all practical purposes.

2. Another protection against the escape of gas may be obtained by shutting the gas entirely off when it is not used, by means of a *stop-cock* placed near the main door where the pipe enters the house. This we believe, is already adopted in Edinburgh; and as it is next to impossible that gas could escape unperceived to any dangerous extent while it is burning from various apertures, this main stop-cock must be held to be a great security. Lest the servant or the master of the house should neglect to put out this stop-cock when the lights are put out, various contrivances might be adopted for preventing any such negligence. A light, for example, issuing from a small jet, might be so arranged that it could only be put out by turning the main stop-cock; a reflector might be so placed on the stop-cock as to indicate, during the day, that it had been left open; and various other simple contrivances might be resorted to for reminding the master of the house of his duty.

3. The most important safeguard of all, and the only one which we think really useful both to those who use, and to those who do not use gas, is one of Sir Humphry Davy's *safety lamps*, which should be lighted whenever there is any suspicion that gas has been making its escape either from the pipes of the house, or leaking into the cellars from the main pipes in the streets. With this lamp we may advance with perfect security into rooms filled with the explosive mixture, and thus protect ourselves against every possible risk.

Sketches of the Irish Bar.

Confessions of a Junior Barrister.

From the Literary Journal for July.

[Mr. Editor,—The author of the Irish Bar Sketches seems of late to have suspended his labours; and should he resume them, I question whether it forms any part of his plan to take up the subject upon which I now propose to trouble the public. I trust, therefore, that he will not consider it an act of undue interference with his exclusive rights, if, pending his present silence, I solicit the attention of your readers to the following sketch of myself. It may be vanity on my part, but it does strike my humble judgment that the details I am about to submit, and I shall be candid even against myself, have an interest of their own, which will excuse their publication.]

My father was agent to an extensive absentee property in the south of Ireland. He was a Protestant, and respectably connected. It was even understood in the country, that a kind of Irish relationship subsisted between him and the distant proprietor whose rents he collected. Of this, however, I have some doubts; for, generally speaking, our aristocracy are extremely averse to trusting their money in the hands of a poor relation. Besides this, I was more than once invited to dine with a leading member of the family when I was at the Temple, which would hardly have been the case, had he suspected on my part any dormant claim of kindred. Being an eldest son, I was destined from my birth for the Bar. This about thirty years ago was almost a matter of course with our secondary gentry. Among such persons it was at that time an object of great ambition to have "a young counsellor' in the family. In itself it was a respectable thing—for who could tell what the "young counsellor" might not one day be? Then it kept off vexatious claims, and produced a general interested civility in the neighbourhood, under the expectation that whenever any little point of law might arise, the young counsellor's opinion might be had for nothing. Times have somewhat changed in this respect. Yet to this day the young counsellor who passes the law vacations among his country-friends, finds (at least I have found it so) that the old feeling of reverence for the name is not yet extinct, and that his *dicta* upon the law of trespass and distress for rent are generally deferred to in his own county, unless when it happens to be the assizes'-time.

I passed through my school and college studies with great *eclat*. At the latter place, particularly towards the close of the course, I dedicated myself to all sorts of composition. I was also a constant speaker in the historical society, where I discovered, with no slight satisfaction, that popular eloquence was decidedly my forte. In the cultivation of this noble art, I adhered to no settled plan. Sometimes, in imitation of the ancients, I composed my address with great care, and delivered it from memory: at others I trusted for words (for I am naturally fluent) to the occasion; but, whether my speech was extemporaneous or prepared, I always spoke on the side of freedom. At this period, and for the two or three years that followed, my mind was filled with almost inconceivable enthusiasm for my future profession. I was about to enter it (I can call my own conscience to witness) from no sordid motives. As to money-matters I was independent; for my father, who was now no more, had left me a profit-rent of 300l. a year. No, Mr. Editor,—but I had formed to my youthful fancy, an idea of the honours and duties of an advocate's career, founded upon the purest models of ancient and modern times. I pictured to myself the glorious occasions it would present of redressing private wrongs, of exposing and confounding the artful machinations of injustice; and should the political condition of my country require it, as in all probability it would, of emulating the illustrious men whose eloquence and courage had so often shielded the intended victim against the unconstitutional aggressions of the state. It was with these views, and not from a love of "paltry gold," that I was ambitious to assume the robe. With the confidence of youth and of a temperament not prone to despair, I felt an instinctive conviction that I was not assuming a task above my strength; but, notwithstanding my reliance my strength; but, notwithstanding my reliance upon my natural powers, I was indefatigable in aiding them by exercise and study against the occasions that were to render me famous in my generation. Deferring for the present (I was now at the Temple) a regular course of legal reading, I applied myself, with great ardour, to the acquirement of general knowledge. To enlarge my views, I went through the standard works on the theory of government and legislation. To familiarize my understanding with subtle disquisitions, I plunged into metaphysics; for, as Ben Jonson somewhere says "he that cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as dilate and disperse it, wanteth a great faculty;" and lest an exclusive adherence to such pursuits should have the effect of damping my popular sympathies, I duly relieved them by the most celebrated production of imagination in prose and verse. Oratory was, of course, not neglected. I plied at Cicero and Demosthenes. I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric that fell in my way. When alone in my lodging, I declaimed to myself so often and so loudly that my landlady and her daughters, who sometimes listened through the keyhole, suspected as I afterwards discovered, that I had lost my wits; but, as I paid my bills regularly, and appeared tolerably rational in other matters, they thought it most prudent to connive at my extravagances. During the last winter of my stay at the Temple, I took an active part, as Gale Jones, to his cost sometimes found, in the debates of the British Forum, which had just been opened for the final settlement of all disputed points in politics and morals.

Such were the views and qualifications with which I came to the Irish Bar. It may appear somewhat singular, but so it was, that previous to the day of my call, I was never inside an Irish Court of Justice. When at the Temple I had occasionally attended the proceedings at Westminster Hall, where a common topic of remark among my fellow-students was the vast superiority of our Bar in grace of manner and classical propriety of diction. I had therefore no sooner received the congratulations of my friends on my admission, than I turned into one of the Courts to enjoy a first specimem of the forensic oratory of which I had heard so much. A young barrister of about twelve years standing was on his legs, and vehemently appealing to the court in the following words—"Your Lordships perceive that we stand here as our grandmother's administratrix *de bonis non*, and really, my Lords, it does humbly strike me that it would be a monstrous thing to say, that a party can now come in, in the very teeth of an Act of Parliament, and actually turn us round under colour of hanging us up on the foot of a contract made behind our backs." The Court admitted that the force of the observation was unanswerable, and granted his motion with costs. On inquiry, I found that the counsel was among the most rising men of the Junior Bar.

For the first three or four years little worth recording occurred. I continued my former studies, read, but without much care, a few elementary law-books, picked up a stray scrap of technical learning in the courts and the hall, and was now and then employed by the young

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

attornies from my own county as conducting counsel in a motion of course. At the outset I was rather mortified at the scantiness of my business, for I had calculated upon starting into immediate notice; but being easy in my circumstances, and finding so many others equally unemployed, I ceased to be impatient. With regard to my fame, however, it was otherwise. I had brought a fair stock of general reputation for ability and acquirement to the bar, but having done nothing to increase it, I perceived, or fancied I perceived, that the estimation I had been held in was rapidly subsiding. This I could not endure—and as no widows or orphans seemed disposed to claim my protection, I determined upon giving the public a first proof of my powers as the advocate of a still nobler cause. An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was announced, and I prepared a speech to be delivered on their behalf. I communicated my design to no one, not even to O'Connell, who had often urged me to declare myself; but on the appointed day I attended at the place of meeting, Clarendon-street Chapel. The spectacle was imposing. Upon a platform erected before the altar stood O'Connell and his staff. The chair which they surrounded had just been taken by the venerable Lord Fingal, whose presence alone would have conferred dignity upon any assembly. The galleries were thronged with Catholic beauties, looking so softly patriotic, that even Lord Liverpool would have forgiven in them the sin of a divided allegiance. The floor of the chapel was filled almost to suffocation with a miscellaneous populace, breathing from their looks, deep sense of rights withheld, and standing on tiptoe and with ears erect to catch the sounds of comfort or hope which their leaders had to administer. Finding it impracticable to force my way towards the chair, I was obliged to ascend and occupy a place in the gallery. I must confess that I was not sorry for the disappointment; for in the first feeling of awe which the scene inspired, I found that my oratorical courage, which like natural courage "comes and goes," was rapidly "oozing out;"—but as the business and the passions of the day proceeded; as the fire of national emotion lighted every eye, and exploded in simultaneous volleys of applause, all my apprehensions for myself were forgotten. Every fresh round of huzzas that rent the roof rekindled my ambition I became impatient to be fanned for my own sake by the beautiful white handkerchiefs that waved around me, and stirred by blood like the visionary flags of the fabled Houris inviting the Mahommedan warrior to danger and to glory. O'Connell, who was speaking, spied me in the gallery. He perceived at once that I had a weight of oratory pressing upon my mind, andgoodnaturedly resolved to quicken the delivery. Without naming me, he made an appeal to me under the character of "a liberal and enlightened young Protestant," which I well understood. This was conclusive, and he had no sooner sat down then I was on my legs. The sensation my unexpected appearance created was immense. I had scarcely said "My Lord, I rise"—when I was stopped short by cheers that lasted for some minutes. It was really delicious music, and was repeated at the close of almost every sentence of my speech. I shall not dwell upon the speech itselt, as most of my readers must remember it, for it appeared the next day in the Dublin Journals (the best report was in the Freeman) and was copied into all the London opposition-papers except the Times. It is enough to say that the effect was on the whole tremendous. As soon as I had concluded, a special messenger was despatched to conduct me to the platform. On my arrival there I was covered with praises and congratulations. O'Connell was the warmest in the expression of his admiration;—yet I thought I could read in his eyes that there predominated over that feeling the secret triumph of the partisan, at having contributed to bring over a young deserter from the enemy's camp. However, he took care that I should not go without my reward. He moved a special resolution of thanks "to his illustrious young friend," whom he described as "one of those rare and felicitous combinations of human excellence, in which the spirit of a Washington is embodied with the genius of a Grattan." These were his very words, but my modesty was in no way pained at them, for I believed every syllable to be literally true.

I went home in a glorious intoxication of spirits. My success had surpassed my most sanguine expectations. I had now established a character for public speaking, which, independently of the general fame that would ensue, must inevitably lead to my retainer in every important case where the passions were to be moved, and, whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate.

* * * * * *

After a restless night, in which however, when I did sleep, I contrived to dream, at one time that I was at the head of my profession, at another that I was on the opposition-side of the House of Commons redressing Irish grievances, I sallied forth to the Courts to enjoy the impression which my display of the day before must have made there. On my way my ears were regaled by the cries of the news-hawkers, announcing that the morning papers contained "Young Counsellor ——'s grand and elegant speech." "This," thought I, "is genuine fame," and I pushed on with a quickened pace towards the Hall. On my entrance the first person that caught my eye was my friend and fellow-student Dick ——. We had been intimate at College, and inseparable at the Temple. Our tastes and tempers had been alike, and our political opinions the same, except that he sometimes went far beyond me in his abstract enthusiasm for the rights of man. I was surprised, for our eyes met, that he did not rush to tender me his greetings. However I went up to him, and held out my hand in the usual cordial way. He took it, but in a very unusual way. The friendly pressure was no longer there. His countenance, which heretofore had glowed with warmth at my approach, was still and chilling. He made no allusion to my speech, but looking round, as if fearful of being observed, and muttering something about its being "Equity-day in the Exchequer," moved away. This was a modification of "genuine fame," for which I was quite unprepared. In my present elevation of spirits, however, I was rather perplexed than offended at the occurrence. I was willing to suspect that my friend must have found himself suddenly indisposed, or that, in spite of his better feelings, an access of involuntary envy might have overpowered him, or perhaps, poor fellow, some painful subject of a private nature might be pressing upon his mind, so as to cause this strange revolution in his manner. At the time I never adverted to the rumour that there was shortly to be a vacancy for a commissioner-ship of bankrupts, nor had I been aware that his name as a candidate stood first on the Chancellor's list. He was appointed to the place a few days after, and the mystery of his coldness was explained. Yet I must do him the justice to say that he had no sooner attained his object than he shewed symptoms of remorse for having shaken me off. He praised my speech, in a confidential way, to a mutual friend, and I forgave him, for one gets tired of being indignant, and to this day we converse with our old familiarity upon all subjects except the abstract rights of man. In the course of the morning I received many similar manifestations of homage to my genius from others of my Protestant colleagues. The young, who up to that time had sought my society, now brushed by me as if there was infection in my touch. The seniors, some of whom had occasionally condescended to take my arm in the Hall, and treat me to prosing details of their adventures at the Temple, held themselves sullenly aloof; and if our glances encountered, petrified me with looks of established order. In whatever direction I cast my eyes, I met signs of anger or estrangement, or, what was still less welcome, of pure commiseration. Such were the first fruits of my "grand and elegant speech," which had combined (O'Connell, may Heaven. forgive you!) the spirit of a Washington with the genius of a Grattan." I must, however, in fairness state, that I was not utterly "left alone with my glory." The Catholics certainly crowded round me and extolled me to the skies. One eulogized my simile of the eagle; another swore that the corporation would never recover from the last hit I gave them; a third that my fortune at the Bar was made. I was invited to all their dinner-parties, and as far as "lots" of white soup and Spanish flummery went, had unquestionably no cause to complain. The attorneys both in public and private were loudest in their admiration of my rare qualifications for success in my profession, but though they took every occasion, for weeks and months after, to recur to the splendour of my eloquence, it still somehow happened that not one of them sent me a guinea.

I was beginning to charge the whole body with ingratitude, when I was agreeably induced to change my opinion, at least for a while. One of the most rising among them was an old schoolfellow of mine named Shanahan. He might have been of infinite service to me, but he had never employed me, even in the most trivial matter. We were still, however, on terms of, to me, rather unpleasant familiarity; for he affected in his language and manners a certain waggish slang from which my classical sensibilities revolted. One day as I was going my usual rounds in the Hall, Shanahan, who held a bundle of briefs under his arm, came up and drew me aside towards one of the recesses. "Ned, my boy," said he, for that was his customary style of addressing me, "I just want to tell you that I have a sporting record now at issue, and which I'm to bring down to ——for trial at the next assizes. It's an action against a magistrate and a bible-distributor into the bargain, for the seduction of a farmer's daughter. You are to be in it—I have taken care of that;—and I just want to know if you'd like to state the case, for, if you do, it can be managed." My heart palpitated with gratitude, but it would have been unprofessional to give it utterance; so I simply expressed my readiness to undertake the office. "Consider yourself, then, retained as stating counsel," said he, but without handing me any fee. "All you want is an opportunity of shewing what you can do with a jury, and never was there a finer one than this. It was just such another that first brought that lad there into notice," (pointing to one of the serjeants that rustled by us.) You shall have your instructions in full time to be prepared. Only hit the bible-boy in the way I know you can, and your name will be up on the circuit."

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.